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Kleinfelder Project No.: 20214009.001A

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SUBJECT: Moffett Field Site 28 Vapor Intrusion

1. Introduction

Naval Facilities Engineering Command – Southwest (NAVFAC) proposes Vapor Intrusion Remediation at Site 28 within the Ames Research Center (ARC), Moffett Field in the city of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California. Site 28 is comprised of and proposes action at buildings 3, 10, 45, 126, N239, and N239A. In 1994, the United States Navy (USN) transferred Moffett Field and its associated buildings to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). NASA serves as the lead consulting federal agency for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which requires federal agencies to account for the potential impact actions may have on historic properties. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide, a description of the project undertaking, the Area of Potential Effect (APE), how historic properties were identified and evaluated, and an assessment of potential effects resulting from the undertaking.

1.1 Site Location

The buildings are located within ARC, Moffett Field, Santa Clara County, California (see Attachment A: Figures 1 and 2). All buildings save two are included within the boundaries of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) -listed US Naval Air Station Sunnyvale Historic District (SHD; #94000045). The historic district is roughly bounded by Bushnell Road to the north, Wescoat Road at the south, and the airfield runways at the east. The area is also referred to as Shenandoah Plaza. Bushnell Road and Wescoat Road arc to the south and north, respectively, meeting at a westerly point and intersecting Clark Road. Since the time of listing the district has been expanded to include other resources, including runways. ARC is the location of three additional NRHP-listed resources and one National Historic Landmark (NHL); however, none are within Shenandoah Plaza.

1.2 Project Personnel

Kate Willis, MPS, Architectural Historian, and Robin Fies, MA, Archaeologist, completed this study. Amanda Taylor, MA, and Eric Strother, MA, RPA, served as the reviewers. All meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards.

2. Description of the Undertaking

Environmental/Remediation Resources Group (ERRG), working as NAVFAC's prime consultant, proposes the following plan for vapor intrusion remediation. Vapor intrusion (VI) occurs when aerated chemical compounds enter buildings through preferential pathways, most associated with floor drains and utility trenches or tunnels. The following proposed actions are synthesized from the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command BRAC PMO West "Final

Work Plan for Vapor Intrusion and Mitigation at Installation Restoration Site 28 (Buildings #3, 10, 45, 126, N239, and N239A) April 2021," attached. Most of the VI mitigation is planned for interior spaces and minimal changes are planned for exterior elements. No excavation is anticipated to go deeper than 6" below any slab. Appendix D shows the approximate location of exterior elements, described below.

U.S. Naval Station Sunnyvale Historic District

The proposed actions at each contributing resource are described below.

Building #3

NAVFAC proposes to seal preferential pathways of VI in the slab and subfloor from air flow, install a sub-membrane depressurization (SMD) system within the crawlspace and install a sub-slab depressurization (SSD) below the slab foundation. Part of the VI mitigation would be accomplished by sealing floor drains in kitchen and bathroom areas. The SMD system would be comprised of vapor barriers with a blower to create negative air pressure below the membrane to prevent VI into the crawl space. Construction efforts associated with the SMD consist of debris removal from within the crawl space to accommodate the vapor barrier and concrete spread footers. Suction vent pipes will be installed in the crawl space and piping will be installed along exterior walls in the same locations as modern elements before transitioning to vertical risers connecting to one of six blowers. Vent piping would be installed at the blowers and away from HVAC inlets and windows to prevent VI back into the building. The SSD would consist of drilling 6-inch holes in the slab and excavating 1 cubic foot (cf) near the perimeter footings. Three-inch holes will be cored in the exterior concrete wall and 3-inch schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) exhaust piping will extend along the interior of the exterior wall and attached to an exterior blower on the roof. Additional 3-inch PVC piping will also extend above the roofline away from HVAC inlets. Exhaust guards will be installed at all termini.

Building #10

NAVFAC proposes to remove temporary VI mitigation measures installed in 2012 and 2013. These measures included two temporary cut off walls, two blowers, and associated piping. The permanent VI mitigation includes asbestos abatement of 70 linear feet (LF) of inactive steam lines, VI coating along the finished tunnel and utility trench floors, drain removal in Room 103, installation of an SSD system, the placement of fill in a utility trench, large crack sealing, and construction of a concrete cut off wall. The SSD system in Building #10 will consist of 4-inch diameter PVC piping installed horizontally within a bed of pea gravel in the utility trench and tunnels. Pea gravel creates a preferential pathway for VI and serves to intercept the VI before entering the building. Four blowers will be used to move vapors from the trenches/tunnels to interior mounted riser pipes and discharged above the roof line and away from HVAC equipment and other means of reentering the building. Prior to the installation of the pea gravel, 3/4-inch vent holes will be drilled into the side walls of the tunnel and in the shallow subfloor trench to help ventilate sub-slab vapors. The holes will be adjacent to the pea gravel bed and below the building slab. A utility bank will be installed between the top of the trench and the SSD system to maintain power to the NASA Research Park (NRP). One temporary cut off wall will be replaced by a solid concrete wall. It will be cast in place near the junction of the tunnel between Building #10 and Hangar #1, east of the connection of the tunnel with the utility trench (which runs perpendicular to the tunnel). Form work would be constructed in place using hand tools. Structural concrete with 3000 pounds per square inch (psi) would be cast. Steel plates, 6 inches to 11.5 inches in diameter and 0.25 inch thick, will be installed at the west end of the utility trench and secured with 2.5-inch stainless steel anchors. A penetration point for the NRP utility bank may be cut into the wall and sealed to prevent VI around the bank.

Building #45

NAVFAC proposes to seal preferential pathways by crack sealing and installing a SSD system. Crack sealing will occur at locations where two different concrete pours meet and at visible cracks of the slab, expansion

joints, and penetrations. The SSD system at Building #45 is similar to the SSD system proposed at Building #3 in size of the core size, excavation amounts, size of PVC. The PVC risers will be installed in the interior and extend above the roof line and away from HVAC units.

Building #126

NAVFAC proposes to seal preferential pathways by crack sealing along concrete seam lines and cracks and installing a SSD system. The SSD system will be similar to the SSD systems described for Building #3 and Building #45. Interior riser pipes and a 6S F blower would be installed on the interior of the building. The SSD would be exhausted through the roof via 3" PVC pipe, 6" inches tall.

Building #N239

NAVFAC proposes to seal preferential pathways by making HVAC modifications, plug sealing pipe and conduit penetrations to the floor of Room 52. HVAC modifications include replacement of an interior passive door vent to a louvered door vent.

Building #N239A

NAVFAC proposes to seal preferential pathways by making HVAC modifications and plug sealing pipe and conduit penetrations as well as plug floor drains. A 1 square foot (SF) louvered vent would be installed near the bottom of the exterior wall between the fifth and eighth pier on the western elevation.

3. Area of Potential Effects

The discontinuous APE is defined to address both direct and indirect effects to historic properties resulting from temporary and permanent construction activities. The APE is comprised of each building envelopes as well as the utility tunnel between Building #10 and Hangar #1. The APE also includes 6" below surface of the buildings' foundations. Four buildings are within the SHD. The APE is depicted in Attachment A: Figure 2.

4. Identification of Historic Properties

Historic properties are those districts, sites, objects, structures, or buildings that are listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Resources within the APE were identified utilizing the NASA ARC Historic Preservation Office (including its online repository), National Register of Historic Places, and Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

4.1 Consultation

On May 20, 2021, Kleinfelder Archaeologist Robin Fies emailed a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as part of the tribal consultation process with Native American groups and individuals as per Section 106 of NHPA (36 CFR §800.3) (Attachment B). This letter requested a review of the Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that may be located within or adjacent to the Project site, as well as a list of Native American individuals and organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources within that area. A response was received from the NAHC on June 7, 2021, indicating that the results of the Sacred Lands File search had come back negative. Additionally, they identified 11 Native American individuals to contact who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area (see Attachment B):

- Valentin Lopez, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band;
- Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Misson San Juan Bautista;
- Canyon Sayers-Roods, Most Likely Descendent (MLD) Contact for the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan;
- Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson of the Indian Canyon Band of Costanoan;
- Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman of the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area;

- Timothy Perez of the North Valley Yokuts Tribe;
- Katherine Perez, Chairperson of the North Valley Yokuts Tribe;
- Andrew Galvan of the Ohlone Indian Tribe;
- Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson of the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band; Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson of the Tamien Nation; and,
- Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) of the Tamien Nation.

The lead federal agency will initiate consultation with the individuals identified by the NAHC.

Additionally, on May 20, 2021, Robin Fies mailed a letter to the Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society and the Moffett Field Historical Society Museum with a request for information regarding significant cultural resources located within or near to the Project site. On May 27, 2021, the Moffett Field Historical Society Museum responded via email indicating that they had no information to provide regarding significant cultural resources within the vicinity of the Project site. A copy of the correspondence with both historical societies are presented in Attachment C. To date, no response has been received from the Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society.

4.2 Records Search

On May 4, 2021, Kleinfelder Archaeologist Robert Watson conducted a records search at NWIC, housed at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California (File No. 20-2167). The NWIC is a repository of all cultural resources site records, previously conducted cultural resources investigations, and historic information concerning cultural resources for 18 counties, including Santa Clara County. The purpose of this records search was to compile information pertaining to the locations of previously recorded cultural resources and prior cultural resources studies within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project site that inform the sensitivity of the Project site for cultural resources.

The records search results indicate that two archaeological resources, P-43-003511 and P-43-002488, have been previously recorded within the Project site (Attachment A: Figure 1). They summarized below and discussed in additional detail in Section 4.4.

Recorded Resources within the Project Area

P-43-003511

This resource consists of the United States Naval Air Station Sunnyvale, California Historic District (SHD, also known as the U.S. Naval Air Station Moffett Field – Central Historic District), which is listed on the NRHP (# 94000045). Only Building 10 was identified as a contributing resource when this site record was filed (Bamburg 1991); however, since that time Buildings 3, 45, and 126 have been re-evaluated through consultation and are currently presumed to contribute to the district.

P-43-002488

This resource consists of Building 126 at Moffett Field. The building is discussed in additional detail below (see Section 3.4) but was recorded as a historic-era archaeological resource in 1992. At that time, it was recorded as three prefabricated metal gable-roof interconnected buildings set on a concrete foundation that was found ineligible for the NHRP, California Register of Historic Places, or local designation through a survey evaluation (Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] Status Code 6Z) (Cole 1998). Since the date of this record, Building 126 has been re-evaluated and is now considered to contribute to SHD.

Closest Documented Prehistoric Resource

Within the 0.25-mile records search radius, one prehistoric resource, P-43-000036/CA-SCL-16, was identified within relatively close proximity to the Project site. P-43-000036/CA-SCL-16 consists of a prehistoric occupation site also known as Nelson No. 350 and at initial recording in 1912 was documented just west of the Moffett Field airstrip, approximately 0.17 miles northeast of Building 126 (Loud 1912). No additional information about the resource was

recorded at that time and it is likely that much, if not all, of the site was destroyed by the initial construction and continued use and development of Moffett Field. The resource was not evaluated for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

While the extensive development of the Project site has reduced the potential for prehistoric resources at the surface, there remains a high potential for buried prehistoric resources within the Project site given the environmental factors (see Section 3.3 below) and the documented presence of a prehistoric occupation site within close proximity of the Project site (P-43-000036/CA-SCL-16). Given the extensive historic use of the Project site, there is also a potential that significant buried historic-era material such as structural remains, debris concentrations, etc. associated with the periods of significance for the United States Naval Air Station Sunnyvale, California Historic District (P-43-003511) may be encountered within the Project site during ground-disturbing activities.

4.3 Archaeological Resources

The Project site is located within a region of the San Francisco Bay Area that is highly sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. Environmentally, there are several key factors which contribute to the sensitivity of the Project site. Moffett Field is located just south of marshland lining the southern edge of the San Francisco Bay and Stevens Creek, a natural water source, though currently channelized, located approximately 0.55 mile west of the Project site at Building N239, the closest work location (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1899). The relatively close proximity of a natural fresh water source supports an increased sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. Additionally, the Project site is underlain by Holocene-age alluvium (Jennings and Burnett 1961) with surface soils consisting of Tamba-Reyes-Novato (s658) series Urbanland-Hagerone complex soils (drained), which typically form on basin floors, with a 0 to 2 percent slope (University of California, Davis 2012). The presence of Holocene-age soils with a shallow slope further supports a high potential for buried prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project site.

The Project site is situated within the traditional territory of the Ohlone. This population, called Costanoan by the Spanish, occupied a relatively large area in north-central California, from the San Francisco Peninsula and the East Bay, south to the Santa Clara Valley down to Monterey, and inland south to San Juan Bautista. This area encompassed a mosaic of different habitat types, including grasslands, woodlands, chaparral, redwood forests, coastal shrub, estuaries, and tidal marshes. The Ohlone lived in approximately 50 autonomous villages called “tribelets” (Levy 1978). Each tribelet occupied a permanent primary habitation site, in addition to many smaller resource procurement camps. The closest ethnographically recorded village was located approximately 3.90 miles south of the Project site in a similar environmental context near the east bank of Stevens Creek (Levy 1978:400).

Historically, the Project site was part of Rancho Posolmi (also known as Ranch Yñigo), a 1,696-acre Mexican land grant given by Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Lupe Yñigo, an Ohlone man, in 1844 (Shoup and Milliken 1999; United States District Court 1840). Following the Mexican-American War, the land grant was awarded by the United States District Court back to the Yñigo family in addition to Thomas Campbell and Robert Walkinshaw (Online Archive of California 2021). In 1899, the Project site was depicted within the boundary of Rancho Posolmi, with an unnamed road running roughly north-south between where Buildings 10 and 126 would eventually be built. The unnamed road connected present-day North Whisman Road to a dock called Jagel Landing, located just north of Rancho Posolmi. Jagel Landing connected the Posolmi Ranch area to the San Francisco Bay to the north via the Jagel Slough (USGS 1899). On July 31, 1931, Rancho Posolmi was sold to the United States Navy for \$1 to be used as an airbase (DeBolt 2013). By 1940, Moffett Field had been established within the United States Posolmi Military Reservation and the core of modern Moffett Field (including most of Clark, Bushnell, North Akron, South Akron Roads and Hanger One) had been constructed (USGS 1940).

4.4 Architectural Resources

Architectural resources within the APE include the SHD, Building N239, and Building N239A. Actions are proposed at all buildings and will be summarized in Section 4. Section 5 will present the finding of the effect. Buildings 239 and

239A are presumed eligible in consultation with the NASA ARC Historic Preservation Office (HPO) for the purposes of this project only (Ikan 2021). Three buildings, Buildings #3, #45, and #126 were reassessed in 2020 in conjunction with Section 106 compliance and are now assumed to contribute to the SHD. Descriptions of resources, including contributing resources, are below and are based on May 2021 photography and DPR Forms provided by NASA ARC HPO.

U.S. Naval Air Station Sunnyvale Historic District (SHD)

P-43-003511

Listed 1994

Four contributing buildings (Buildings #3, 10, 45, and 126) are included in the Vapor Intrusion remediation project at Site 28. Characteristics of the district include features associated with coastal defense and naval technology including but not limited to Hangar #1, the runways and airfield, appurtenances, and the layout of buildings and roadways which create the infrastructure and built environment associated with the period of significance from 1930-1961. Other character defining features include design elements associated with the Spanish Colonial Revival and Streamline Moderne styles including materials such as stucco and terracotta.

Building #3

Constructed: 1934

NRHP-eligible, contributing resource

Building #3 was constructed as the Café of the Sunnyvale Naval Air Station and now serves as the Moffett Training and Conference Center. The following description is from the DPR form completed in 1999: Building #3 is a large, highly altered historic structure with a varied rectangular floor plan. Additions to the building on the south, west, and north elevations surround the east façade's original building core. The east façade exhibits Spanish Colonial Revival traits such as "C" style Spanish roof tile and a chimney with a diamond-motif hollow concrete insert (as seen in Building 17). The remaining elevations are additions that can be characterized as being a mixture of modern utilitarian and Spanish derived elements. Wall cladding includes stucco, smooth concrete, and tongue-and-groove. Door and wall openings involve metal double glass doors, double wood doors, and arcades. The highly varied fenestration is a mixture of Spanish Colonial Revival metal frame double-hung windows with grill work, fixed wood stained glass, aluminum sliders, and fixed metal windows. The roof configurations include a mansard roof with "S" style Spanish tile on the south and north elevations. A tile-clad hipped roof is found on the east façade, and a medium pitch front-gabled roof is located on the west elevation. A grass lawn and ornamental trees surround the building on the east façade, where a metal frame and canvas porte-cochere leads to a parking lot. Parking lots are located on the west elevation, and adjacent to the north and south elevations. A large window is centered in the gable end and features geometric and floral motifs outlined in lead.

Building #10

Constructed: 1934

NRHP-listed, contributing resource

Building #10 is the original steam plant for the airfield. The following description comes from a 1999 DPR form on file with ARC cultural resources office: Building 10 is a flat roof two-story stucco clad industrial style heat plant with an irregular T-shaped floor plan. The building has utilitarian design elements with reserved neoclassical details, and industrial block massing typically seen in 1930s vintage industrial buildings. The west façade has four thick rectangular two-story columns topped with scrolls that dominate the building. A single-story element fits into the northwest corner of the west façade. The use of metal multiple light two-story window banks and hopper windows is repeated in all elevations. Flat arches top these window banks. A coursing

separates the massing with smaller rectangular windows above the band. A protruding watercourse encircles the building at the foundation/wall junction.

NASA's ARC cultural resources group note its "ornate pilasters" and that it is a handsome version of a utilitarian industrial design (NASA 2021). A feature material to this project is the utility tunnel connecting Building #10 to the HL Hangar #1; however, the tunnel is not a character defining features of either building or the historic district. Documentation shows the tunnel was used to carry steam pipes from the steam plant at Building #10 into Hangar #1. Building #10's setting consists of a variety of maintenance buildings and parking lots to the west, north and south. Dugan Avenue borders the building on the east.

Building #45

Constructed: 1934

NRHP-eligible, contributing resource

The following exterior description comes from an AECOM memo regarding Section 106 Consultation for this building, dated August 2, 2019 and a 1999 DPR form. The 1999 DPR form notes an unknown historic use, and it now serves as the Consolidated Hazardous Materials Warehouse. Building #45 is a one-story, reinforced concrete, utilitarian warehouse/research facility on a concrete slab foundation. The main building has a rectangular plan and is three bays wide by five bays long; each bay is delineated by concrete pilasters and recessed concrete walls. A one-story wing with mechanical equipment is located on the north side of the building; another one-story wing containing offices and other rooms is located on the east side of the building. The roof of the main building is a barrel-truss with high parapet walls with no cornice. The roofs of the wings are flat with parapet walls. The south elevation contains the high-bay entrance, which consists of a full-height, multi-panel metal folding door in the oversized westernmost bay. The west elevation contains a single-entry metal door in the center of the central bay. The north side features a narrow wing containing mechanical equipment, including fans and vents. The north elevation also includes several utility lines along the exterior wall. The east elevation contains two single entries with flush metal utility doors. The east elevation also features a wing with a rectangular plan containing Room 103 and other equipment and work rooms. The north elevation of the east wing includes two single-entry doors, three elevated square windows, and a covered walkway. The east and south elevations of the wing each contain a single-entry with a flush metal door. The DPR notes that this building "is one of the last manifestations of the Streamline Moderne influence on the Navy Airfield."

Building #126

Constructed: 1949

NRHP-eligible, Contributing resource

P-43-002488

The following description comes from a 1998 DPR form filed in NASA ARC HPO: Building #126 consists of three pre-fabricated metal gable roof interconnected buildings set on a concrete foundation. On the east and west sides, each building has high metal double doors, four-pane transom windows in a metal sash, and metal louvered gable vents. A shed-roof office extends from the north side, lit by large fixed and transom multi-pane windows in a metal sash. Aluminum and glass double doors have been added on the west and south sides. A wood frame canopy has been added to the northwest entrance. The DPR form notes the building was constructed as part of Cold War activities on the base and is a ubiquitous type at Naval stations.

Building #N239

Constructed: 1965

Presumed eligible for this project only

Building #N239 was constructed as the Astrobiology & Life Science Laboratory and housed the Human Environment Test Facility and Advanced Studies Laboratory. The design and construction of the building was heavily influenced by its planned use. The building features Brutalistic elements such as heavy, blocky massing rendered in concrete, with small fenestrations, resulting in less expensive construction. The following description is from a DPR Form available at the NASA ARC HPO: Building #N-239 is a three-story office building with a concrete foundation, concrete structural system, and flat roof. This building features anodized aluminum and glass curtain walls at the building corners and is characterized by its regularized fenestration and concrete panels, which are stippled and dimpled to mimic the surface of the moon. On the west façade is the building's main entry, which is marked by a pair of glazed aluminum doors, a concrete stair, curved concrete planter walls, and three concrete balconies, which appear on the upper floors. On the east façade is a concrete loading dock, handicap ramp, and canopy, which connects to Building N239A. This building has housed environmental test facilities. Rooftop mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) elements are concentrated at the center.

Building #N239A

Constructed: 1966

Presumed eligible for this project only

Building #N239A was constructed as the Life Sciences Laboratory containing three centrifuges used in plant and animal research. The centrifuges are no longer operationally certified. It is a two-story building of low, sprawling rectangular massing and spans nearly the entire block between King Road and Bushnell Street. There are few doors and no windows were visible during 2021 photography (see Attachment D). The following description is from the DPR Form for the building housed as NASA ARC Cultural Resources office: The smooth concrete exterior is interrupted by evenly spaced concrete piers. Steel overhead doors, metal doors, and a concrete loading dock and canopy to Building N239 are located on the west facade. The south façade features a large steel overhead door. Finally, on the east façade is a metal stair with access to the first and second floors and a concrete block wall, which forms an exterior storage shed. These doors indicate large open space(s) while the exterior stairs indicate some office/observation space constructed in the upper story. The west façade also holds a double set of aluminum doors. Each door features a half light over a light green metal enamel panel. The doors and fenestration are likely original. A CMU mechanical room has been added to the exterior of the east facade south of the pedestrian doors. Modern elements such as HVAC duct work and AC units have been added here. Rooftop MEP elements are concentrated at the building's northern end.

5. Assessment of Effects

This project will result in **No Adverse Effect** under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The actions described in Section 4 will not alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of the historic properties (SHD, Building #N239, and Building #N239A) in a manner that diminishes the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Attachment D shows photographs of each building, taken in 2021, including the facades where exterior work is proposed. The work is approximated with notes and linework on the photographs.

U.S. Naval Station Sunnyvale Historic District

The work proposed for contributing resources to this historic district will not result in an adverse effect. Most of the work will occur within the interior of subject buildings except for small exhaust pipes extending to exterior elements. The interior closure of roof drains, addition of slurry and small gravel, installation of 4- to 6-inch PVC pipe within and the installation of 4- to 6-inch PVC piping on the exterior walls at contributing resources of the SHD do not diminish the features of the district including the materials (stucco/terracotta), the design elements of some buildings (scroll work at Building #10 columns), and the physical design and layout of roadways and building that would adversely affect any aspect of integrity. Furthermore, NAVFAC has minimized effects by placing externally installed elements in areas where modern elements have already been placed and away from primary facades. Asbestos remediation on the interior of

buildings is not considered to have an adverse effect. A summary of work at each building and the resulting effect is summarized below. See Attachment D for the exterior location of proposed elements.

Building #3

The work at Building #3 will be mostly interior. Exterior work includes the installation of 3-inch PVC piping on the northeast façade. The pipe will run parallel to ground level and then extend up the elevation near a replacement casement window to avoid the introduction of modern materials near original window fenestration. The pipe will return into the roof eave/attic space and extend through the roof behind the terracotta parapet, also to avoid the introduction of modern materials on the roof line that would also necessitate the removal of terra cotta roof tiles.

Building #10

No visible exterior elements are proposed. PVC pipe will extend 6' through the roof; however, it will be placed behind the parapet wall.

Building #45

No exterior elements are proposed. All work will occur within the building.

Building #126

Constructed: 1949

The work at Building #126 will be mostly interior. Exterior work includes the installation of 3-inch PVC piping extending 6" through the roof near the valley of the two northwesterly roof gables.

Building #N239

No exterior work is proposed at this building. The interior work proposed, including sealing of drains and pipes as well as the installation of one louvered door panel, will not diminish the character defining features of the Brutalist building, including the heavy concrete block construction and small window fenestration. The features associated with NASA's astrobiology and life sciences testing, including open spaces and interior concrete balconies will not be altered.

Building #N239A

The installation of 1 SF louver at N239A and exterior-installed PVC piping do not diminish the character defining features of the Life Sciences Laboratory. The character defining features of this property include open spaces to accommodate large centrifuges will not be adversely affected by the proposed conduit penetrations and floor drain sealings. The exterior features of the building, including its horizontal massing, large doors, and concrete construction will not be affected by the installation of 1' SF louvered panel near the loading dock.

7. References

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1999 Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record Form "Building 10", NASA Ames Resource Center Historic Preservation Office

Palmer, Kevin (Lex)

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1899 *Palo Alto, California*. 1:62,500 scale USGS quadrangle.

1940 *Palo Alto, California*. 1:62,500 scale USGS quadrangle.

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Attachments

Attachment A: Project Maps

Attachment B: Native American Correspondence

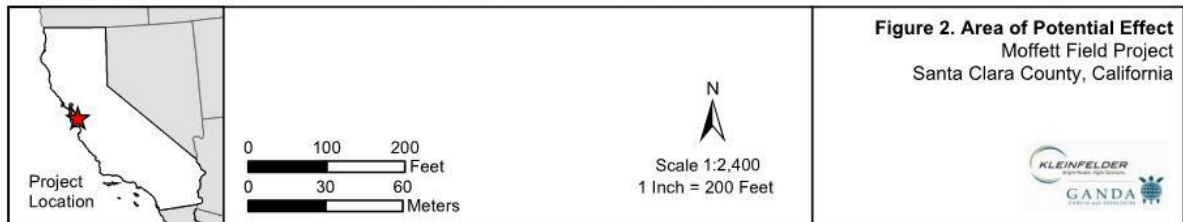
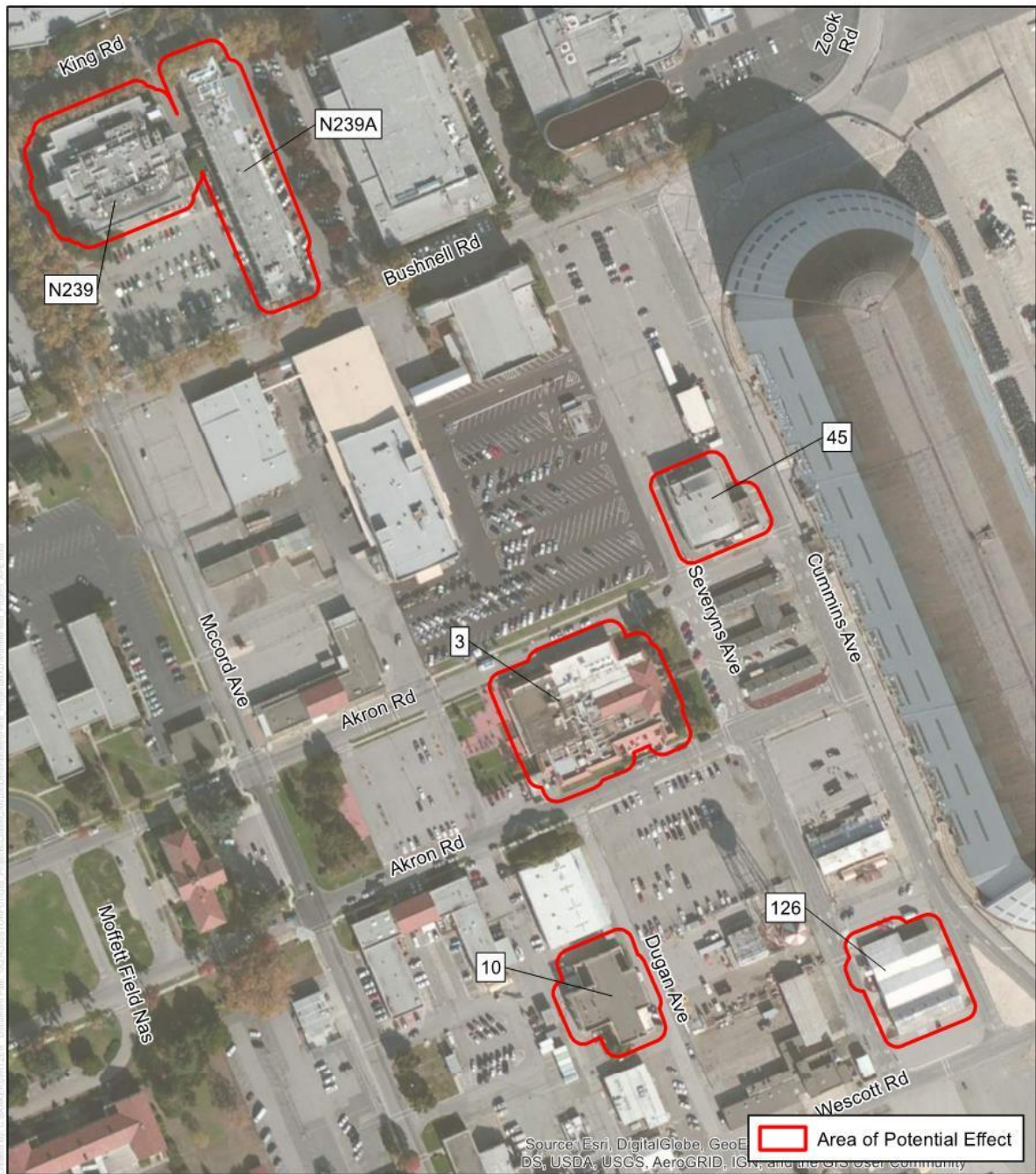
Attachment C: Historical Society Correspondence

Attachment D: Field Photographs

Attachment A
Project Maps

The following content was redacted from this public posting:

Project resources map identifying P-43-000036 Nelson 350 and P-43-002488 126



Attachment B
Native American Correspondence

The following content was redacted from this public posting:

Native American correspondence with personal contact information



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 7, 2021

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Kelfer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Robin Fies, Senior Archaeologist
Kleinfelder/Garcia and Associates (GANDA)

Via Email to: rfies@garciaandassociates.com

Re: Site 28 Vapor Intrusion Remediation at Formal Naval Air Station Moffett Field, Mountain View Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Fies:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Attachment C
Historical Society Correspondence



May 20, 2021
Project No.: 20214009.001A

Santa Clara County Historical & Genealogical Society
c/o Central Park Library
2635 Homestead Road
Santa Clara, CA 95051

**SUBJECT: SITE 28 VAPOR INTRUSION REMEDIATION PROJECT AT FORMAL NAVAL
AIR STATION MOFFETT FIELD, MOUNTAIN VIEW, SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

To whom it may concern:

Kleinfelder, Inc. (Kleinfelder) is conducting a cultural resources investigation on behalf of Engineering/Remediation Resource Group, Inc. for the Site 28 Vapor Intrusion Remediation Project, located at Formal Naval Air Station Moffett Field in Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California. The project is located on the *Mountain View, California* 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles in Township 06 South, Range 02 West, Section 14 (please see the attached Project Location map).

An important element of our investigation is to identify built environment resources (e.g., buildings, structures, or objects), sites, or locations of cultural, historical, or architectural importance. We would appreciate receiving any information you have concerning cultural resources located within or adjacent to the project area. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input for any concerns that the historical society may have about the project area.

Thank you for your assistance with this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number above or via email at rfies@kleinfelder.com. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Robin Fies
Senior Archaeologist

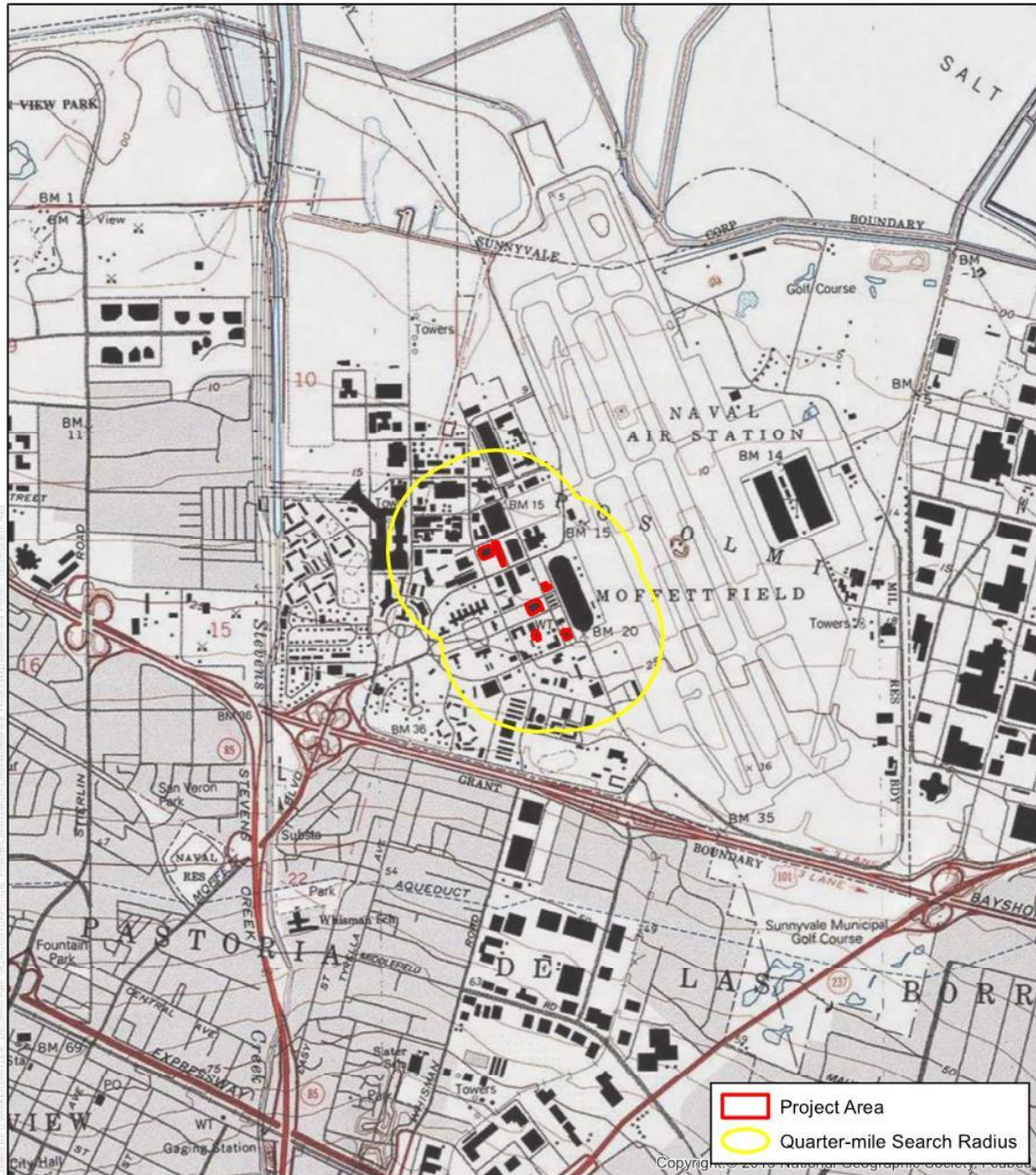
KLEINFELDER
813 D Street
San Rafael, CA 94901
Office: 628.261.7652 rfies@kleinfelder.com

Project No. 20214009.001A
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Page 1 of 1

May 20, 2021

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<p>Project Location</p>	<p>USGS 7.5' Quad: MOUNTAIN VIEW (1997) Legal Description: T06S, R02W SECTION 14</p> <p>0 1,000 2,000 Feet 0 300 600 Meters</p>	<p>N</p> <p>Scale 1:24,000 1 Inch = 2,000 Feet</p>	<p>Record Search Moffett Field Project Santa Clara County, California</p> <p> </p>
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May 20, 2021
Project No.: 20214009.001A

Moffett Field Historical Society Museum
P.O. Box 16
Moffett Field, CA 94035-0016

**SUBJECT: SITE 28 VAPOR INTRUSION REMEDIATION PROJECT AT FORMAL NAVAL
AIR STATION MOFFETT FIELD, MOUNTAIN VIEW, SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

To whom it may concern:

Kleinfelder, Inc. (Kleinfelder) is conducting a cultural resources investigation on behalf of Engineering/Remediation Resource Group, Inc. for the Site 28 Vapor Intrusion Remediation Project, located at Formal Naval Air Station Moffett Field in Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California. The project is located on the *Mountain View, California* 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles in Township 06 South, Range 02 West, Section 14 (please see the attached Project Location map).

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Thank you for your assistance with this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at the address and phone number above or via email at rfies@kleinfelder.com. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Robin Fies', is written in dark ink.

Robin Fies
Senior Archaeologist

KLEINFELDER
813 D Street
San Rafael, CA 94901
Office: 628.261.7652 rfies@kleinfelder.com

Project No. 20214009.001A
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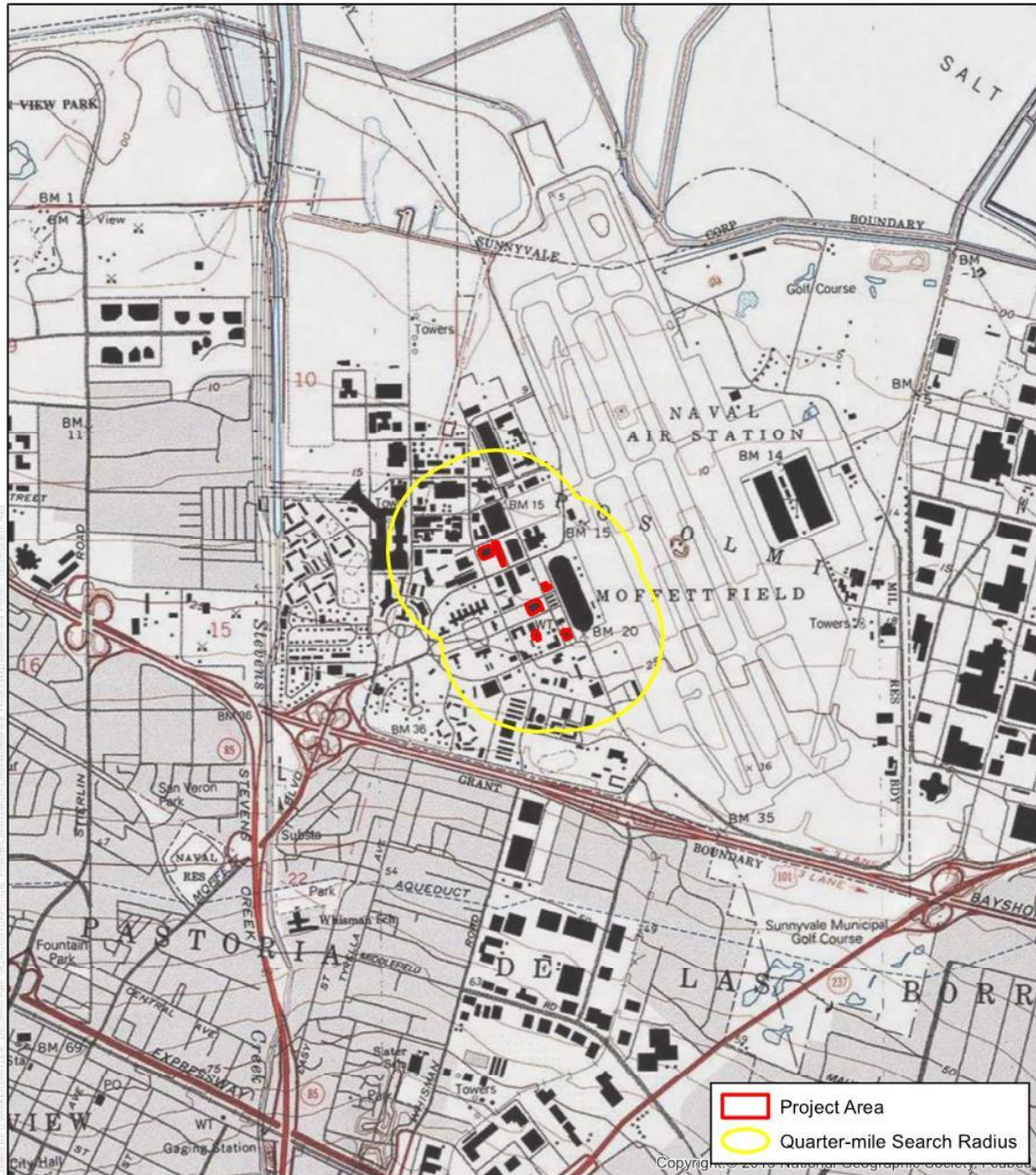
Page 1 of 1

May 20, 2021

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20214009.001A

September 30, 2021

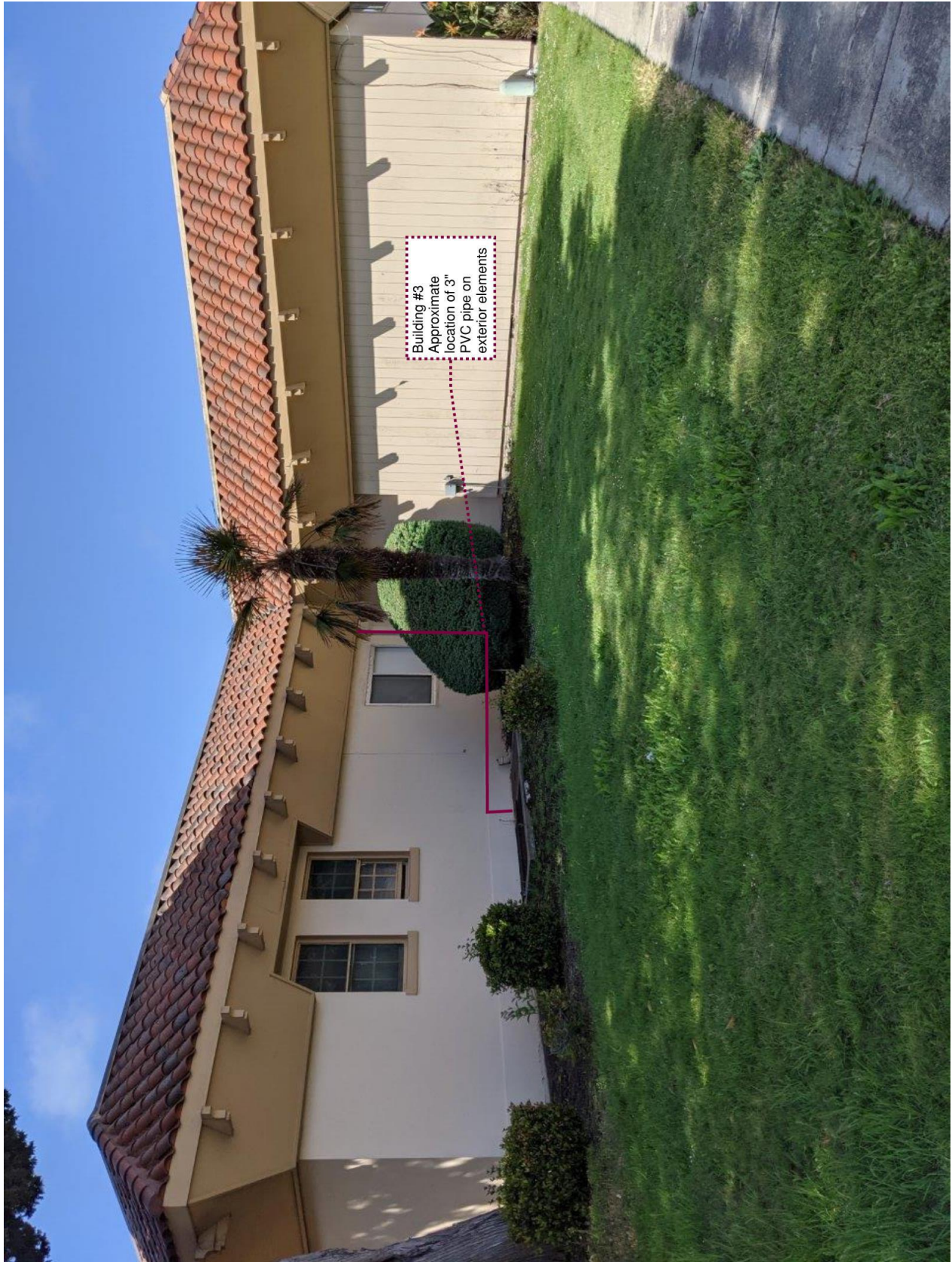


<p>Project Location</p>	<p>USGS 7.5' Quad: MOUNTAIN VIEW (1997) Legal Description: T06S, R02W SECTION 14</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>0 1,000 2,000 0 300 600</p> <p>Feet Meters</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>N</p> <p>Scale 1:24,000 1 Inch = 2,000 Feet</p> </div> </div>	<p>Record Search Moffett Field Project Santa Clara County, California</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> </div>
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The following content was redacted from this public posting:

Email correspondence from a Moffett Field Historical Society representative's
personal email account

Attachment D
Field Photographs



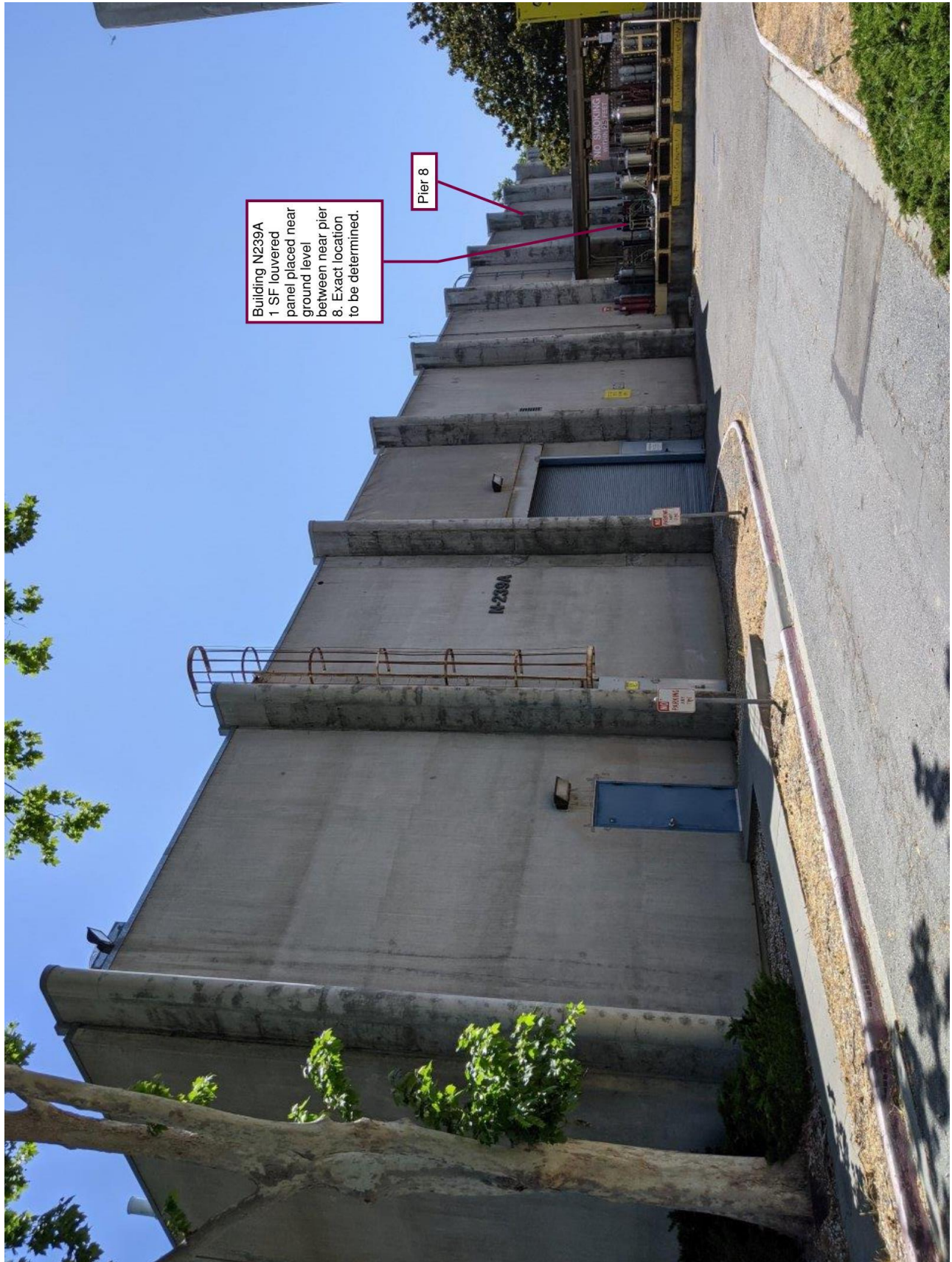








Building #N239
no exterior elevation elements
planned



20214009.001A

September 30, 2021